Amnoemente.

CASINO S-Yankee Doodle Dandy. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cinemategraph.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN S-Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN S:15-Concert.

MANHATTAN BRACH 3:30 7. Victor Herbert's Eand5-Pain's Manila and Fireworks 5-The Highwayman

PASTOR'S-12:80 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

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New-Mork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

THE WAR.—Spain's reply to the peace propositions of the United States was presented to the President by the French Ambassador last the Freshen to the contents was given out. — The American troops in the trenches at Malate, near Manile, were attacked at night by the Spaniards; after three hours' fighting the enemy was repulsed, with heavy losses; eleven Americans were killed and forty-four were wounded. — Now that the Wade Porto Rico expedition has been abandoned, it is probable that most of the troops at Jackson-ville, Chickamauga, Newport News and Manassas will be moved northward. — The Secretary of War has stopped the dispatch of further reinforcements to Porto Rico. — The camp at Montauk Point was actively made ready for General Shafter's army. — A part of General Grant's brigade embarked at Newport News for Porto Rico.

FOREIGN.-The British Minister at Peking has reiterated Great Britain's promise to sup-port China if threatened by any foreign Power on account of rallway concessions granted to British subjects. The delay of the Colomon account of Parish British subjects. The delay of the Colombian Government in complying with Italy's demands for the settlement of the Cerruif claim is said to be due to the fear of a popular uprising.

Horatio David Davies, Lord Mayor of Horatio David Davies, Lord Mayor of It is

made a peer when he becomes Viceroy of India.

DOMESTIC.—A monument to Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was unvelled in Frederick Md. — The losses by the fire which destroyed the greater part of the business section of the city of Bismarck, N. D., amounted nearly to \$550,000. — Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance, stated that Governor Black would not decline a re-nomination offered to him by the Republican State Convention. — Professor Henry F. Burton, who fills the chair of Latin at the University of Rochester, has accepted the acting presidency of the college. — A party of seventeen pro-pectors in Alfacka is thought to have been lost on the Muscovite River.

CITY.—The transport Cherokee arrived from

been lost on the Muscovite River.

CITY.—The transport Cherokee arrived from Ponce, Porto Rico, and brought in a Spanish prize captured by the Badger off Nuevitas, Cuba.—The General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New-York disagreed on a motion to indorse Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for Governor, and tabled a resolution in favor of Governor Black.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, decided the preliminary motion in the Zinsser separation case by granting to the plaintiff alimony and a counsel fee.—Fresh evidence was discovered by the police implicating officers of the steamer Britannic in robberies of the mail at sea.—John Pettit, the missing real estate operator, failed to appear when the suit for a receiver of his property was called in the Surgeon Court.—Miss Marie F. Wilmerding. operator, failed to appear when the suit for a receiver of his property was called in the Supreme Court. — Miss Marie F. Wilmerding, wife of John C. Wilmerding, ir., who is seeking release from Bloomingdale Asylum, appeared before the Supreme Court Commission to Inquire as to her sanity, which met in White Plains. — The will of Mrs. Julia D. De Forest, bequeathing large sums for Roman Catholic charities, was filed for probate. — The Metropolitan Street Railway Company directors voted to increase the capital stock of the company from \$30,000,000 to \$45,000,000.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain; cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 78; average, 81.

The Daily and Sunday Tribune for outof-town readers, \$1 a month. Changes of address give no trouble.

THE SPANISH ISLANDS AS PAYMENT. How is this Nation to be repaid for a war which, certain officials estimate, will have cost about \$350,000,000, however soon it terminates? Were Spain a nation able to pay, international ering the entire expenditures arising from the war. But Spain cannot pay, unless in territory, and those who oppose the taking of Porto Rico and the Philippines in effect propose that the country shall get no payment. Cuba is not worth \$200,000,000, unless American enterprise. the expenditure of American capital and the costly establishment of a wise, honest and stable government give it that value, and if her people set up such a government this country has proposed that the island shall belong to as it stands, worth nothing like the cost of war.

There remain islands in the Pacific. Manila Bay would be a most costly possession if it had to be constantly defended against any government or insurrection covering the rest of that island. Moreover, the Island of Luzon itself would probably be a costly possession if savage insurgents were to control other islands and plainly showed that they were in earnest. ports all around it, while Germany and France and other Powers would be seizing upon the islands having the richer deposits of gold, of coal and other minerals. A perpetual state of defence against those other nations would be unavoidable, and so costly that Luzon alone would be of questionable value. The whole body of Pacific islands, if taken from Spain as part payment for the expenditures of war, would be held by a title which no other Power could rightly question or would care to assail.

Under such conditions these islands would become of great value, and could be defended with comparative ease. The natives are brave, and with American organization and officers would probably make better troops than the Egyptian, and perhaps better than the Indian, troops organized by Great Britain. Through such organization the maintenance of order in the Islands and their defence against invasion by any land force would be easier and less costly, while the development of the resources and trade of the islands would be more rapid because of the relations established with the natives. What their value is no one knows. The trade with Spain cannot be accurately stated, although about 13 per cent of the imports come from that country. No record shows with accuracy the trade by the way of other islands or Hong Kong, but the direct exports of the Philippines in 1896 were about \$20,175,000to Great Britain \$7.467,500, to the United States \$4,982,857, to France \$1,990,200, to Japan in 1897 \$1,387,900 and to Germany \$223,700. The imports, on the other hand, were valued at \$10.631.250-from Great Britain \$2,467,090, from Germany \$744,928, from France \$359,700 and from the United States direct only \$162,446, not including the larger movement by way of Hong

When it is considered that these islands, even without decent government or order, or modern organization or methods of industry, have in ten years exported 914,055 tons of hemp, 41 per cent of which went to the United States, and 1.582,904 tons of sugar, 55 per cent to the United States, though profits are unsatisfactory owing to the ignorance of planters and their lack of resources, and that tobacco, coffee, cocoa and indigo can be produced in great quantities. it will be realized that under American direcits of minerals, though as yet little known. and of coal which is represented as the best yet obtained in Asiatic waters, though the mines are almost wholly undeveloped, indicates that the real value of the property in American hands might be greater than any now imagine. But these various resources are scattered over many islands, as yet but partially explored, and the attempt to hold only one or a few of them would involve the risk of perpetual conflicts between American and foreign explorers, each seeking the support of his government in claims of value. The possession of the Islands as a body might soon, with Porto Rico, repay to the United States all the cost of war, but that is the only way that can now be counted upon in which this Nation can recover that cost.

FIGHTING AT MANILA.

The battle between General Merritt's troops and the Spaniards at Manila has fixed more firmly than before our hold in the Philippines. Hitherio, while in potential control, we have done little more than maintain a blockade and land a few marines. But new our troops are on shore, they have been attacked by the enemy in much superior force and they have maintained their position. The insurgents are reported to have taken no part in the contest. The American flag floats over an American army in the Philippines, through no favor of the insurgents, through no tolerance of the Spanish forces, through no merace of Admiral Dewey's guns overlooking a landing-place. It

floats there through conquest and inability of the Spaniards to resist its advance. With that fight all possibility of minimizing American claims by construing our position as that of a mere blockade vanishes. We are invaders ready to force fighting or dictate the terms under which we will forego it. What may have followed the battle of July 31

yet uncertain. By many it is regarded as the beginning of a general attack on Manila. By this time the city may have fallen, and it is possible that the capital of the Philippines may be ours by actual forcible conquest, rather than as a condition antecedent to peace negotiations. On the other hand, the news of peace may reach General Merritt before his operations are completed. But, at any rate, his work is certain to have so far advanced that his right to dominate will be apparent to all. Spain will see herself merely accepting an accomplished fact, not freely giving away her territory, in handing ver the government of Manila to us,

The arrival of the Monterey in the bay of Manila also gives a new stability to our position there. This vessel is emphatically a const-de fence ship not given to seven-thousand-mile journeys on ephemeral errands. Her trip across the Pacific rivals that of the Oregon around Cape Horn. It is an added proof of the excellence of American seamanship to take this tublike floating fortress in the tornado season from San Francisco to Manila. The Monterey is the defender of our Western coast, and when she advances seven thousand miles our coast advances with her. She has taken her station in the bay of Manila, and it is safe to assume that that harbor will remain a refuge of American shipping under the protection of the American

A TRIUMPH OF PUBLIC OPINION.

When it first became known, months ago, that Mayor Van Wyck was hostile to the public library scheme and resolved that it should not become an accomplished fact during his administration, we declared that the people still had power to put it through. At Monday's meeting of the Board of Estimate the proceedings showed that the Mayor had withdrawn his opposition, and that practical operations might be expected to begin before long. Though the question of granting the sum of \$150,000 to remove the reservoir from the site chosen for the library was not finally disposed of, but referred to the Corporation Counsel as a legal formality. there seems to be no doubt that the necessary money to prepare the site will be forthcoming in time to complete that operation before win-

Thus is verified the prediction that if the the subject the municipal government would revise its intentions. The manifestation of pub He sentiment has not been of a spectacular kind, law would justify a demand for indemnity cov- but it has been steadily impressing itself upon less fortunate part of the community in particular, who have most to gain from the free use of a great public library, with readingrooms and a liberally managed circulating department, have given the Mayor clearly to understand that his attitude was extremely offensive to them, and no doubt have aroused his apprehensions of political retribution to follow such a betraval of their welfare. Perhaps the demonstration has been quite as convincing as them. Porto Rico is a valuable possession, but, It could have been if it had taken the usual course of mass-meetings and public denuncia tions by the familiar spokesmen of all sorts of movements. At all events, the object has seemingly been accomplished in no long time and without great difficulty, because a large number of individuals who were fairly presumed to represent an overwhelming public sentiment

> This experience affords another valuable illus tration of the truth that a good cause is not necessarily lost when those who have the legal power to ruin it assert their hostility. Such onposition, however resolute, can be overcome whenever the people make up their minds to have what they want. The history of New-York is full of similar examples. In that way the parks have been saved from encroachment and degradation over and over again. In that way the City Hall was preserved as a fine and interesting memorial of the past. In that way obstinate follies in connection with the Speedway were finally forced out of the plans. In that way the general welfare can always be protected against vicious purposes when such purposes are revealed before their consummation. It is doubtless troublesome to be vigilant, and the need of an incessant watch upon those intrusted with official functions is humiliating; but it is encouraging to witness every fresh display of the power which still reside in the people, even after they have delegated

THE POSSIBILITIES OF SPAIN.

"Universal apathy and indifference to everything," wrote Beckford, a hundred years ago, "seem to pervade the whole Iberian Peninsula. So it is in Spain, and so it looks likely "to be, world without end; to which, let the "rest of Europe say amen; for were these coun-"tries to open their long-closed eyes, cast off "their trammels, and rouse themselves to in-"dustry, they would soon surpass their neigh-"bors in wealth and population." That shrewd observer spoke truly then, and the truth of his words abides to the present day. There is no land in Europe more richly endowed by Nature with great possibilities than Spain. No: and there are few races capable of greater achievements than the Spanlards once were. To what extent they might still be capable, if roused from their apathy, cured of their blindness, freed from their trammels, who can say?

Spain in the days of her greatness was a con queror, but not a civilizer. That was the fatal flaw in her career. Never was world-embracing empire more quickly won, nor more suddenly and hopelessly lost. The whole New World which Columbus found for Leon and Castile sion the islands might be made largely profita- | was treated as a mine, to be stripped of its gold

Plunder, not culture, was the order of the day. And when colonies were planted and grew to size and wealth the same oppressive policy was continued toward them. Cuba has been described as the "pack mule and milch cow of Spain," and no description could be more fitting. Of such policy two results were inevitable. Disaffection and alienation waxed apace in the colonies, and apathy, laziness and general decadence prevailed more and more in Spain herself.

Now comes the rude shock which must either wake or kill the sleeper. The last colonies in the New World are forn away, and the slothful State must bear itself the burdens they bore for it, and provide itself the revenues it drained from them. It is such a crisis as comes only once in the history of any nation, and only the nation itself can determine how it will be met and passed. Spain may fall as Rome fell, the oss of her outlying possessions involving her self in hopeless ruin. Or she may do as England did in the loss of her French provinces, de velop her domestic resources, increase the vitality of her national spirit, and rise to nobler heights of real prosperity than ever before in all her history. Which course will be chosen depends upon Spain herself, upon the spirit of her people, and upon the character of their leader ship. Unless, indeed, the hour for voluntary choice has passed, and the inexorable fate of men's own creation has placed her irredeemably among the "dying nations."

POLITICAL CHANGES IN JAPAN. Japanese politics is always of interest to this country, for various reasons. One, the fact that the United States "opened" Japan and thus started her on her marvellous career of progress. Another, that Japan has so rapidly advanced in all the ways of modern civilization. presenting a spectacle unique in the history of the world. A third, that particularly intimate and friendly relations are maintained between the two nations, and bid fair to be maintained and strengthened. To these are now added others, that through treaty revision Japan is about to enter upon a new era in her relations with the rest of the world, that this month's general elections will mark the greatest political change in Japan since constitutional government was established, and that Mr. Toru Hoshi, well known as the Japanese Minister In this country, has gone home to enter the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and thus to play a leading part in the momentous changes now impending in the affairs of the island empire and of all that part of the world.

The political revolution which is about to be effected in Japan is comparable with, and the natural sequence of, that of 1868, though it will be peaceful and not violent. In that former revolution feudalism was overthrown, the anomalous Shogunate was abolished, and the true national and imperial system was established. This was done largely through the initiative of the two great clans of Satsuma and Choshlu, which furnished the foremost soldiers and statesmen of that era and have ever since exercised a controlling influence over the Govern ment. Down to the present time the successive Ministries have been organized by those clans, a few members of the chief Parliamentary parties being admitted to them to secure the support of those parties. All have thus been, to a greater or less degree, coalition Ministries. The change now impending will abolish clan government, just as that of thirty years ago abolished daimle feudalism, and will substitute for it government by party, closely resembling that of Great Britain. The crisis was brought about in this fashion;

Last year the Matsukata Cabinet was defeated on a question of finance, and was succeeded by one under Marquis Ito. The latter maintained cordial relations with the Liberal party for a time, until the Progressives began an agitation as a whole. The total foreign commerce of this against the Ministry because of its alleged inactive policy. Then the Liberals demanded the appointment of at least one of their number to place in the Cabinet as the price of their continued support. This the Ministry refused to grant, the Liberals went over to the Opposition, is much less than one-half. As late as 1890 it the Government was defeated on its proposal was 52.5 per cent. In 1896 it was 51.4 per cent. o increase the land tax by 35,000,000 yen, and Parliament was dissolved and a new election ordered. It is recognized all around that the new Parliament will be divided chiefly into two major parties, and that the Ministry will be formed from the ranks of the stronger of the two, thus establishing straight party govern-

ment for the first time in Japan. The experiment will be watched with much nterest, though of its success there is little room for doubt. The advantages of party government are clearly seen in Great Britain, where that system has long prevailed in its most perfeet development, and the evils of the lack of it are equally evident in France, Germany, Austria and Italy, where nine tenths of the political troubles have for years been due to the absence of a coherent and stable Government party. Japan has shown so great readiness and ability in adopting European and American methods that there is little doubt that she will execute this reform in a satisfactory and beneficent manner.

A RARE TEST.

It is under fire that the quality of the sol dler is shown. This year the Catholic Church and clergy have been under fire in a re markable degree. Not many times in its cen turies of history has that Church been obliged to face such trial and difficulty. When one enrefully considers the circumstances, the extraordinary test of a religious organization which is one and the same in all lands, with one unquestioned head, will be in part appreciated. Spain is beyond comparison the most Catholic country on earth. Its ancient discoveries and conquests were infinitely more for the Church than for the Crown. The Inquisition was essentially a Spanish de velopment. The national character, from the expulsion of the Moors down to this day, has been greatly shaped by the influence of Catholicism. But the reigning family has been, even more than the population, peculiarly and distinctively Catholic, devout, zealous and in the closest possible personal relations with the heads of the Church.

It was through the Pope even more than through her royal relations that the Queen of Spain labored to avert war without yielding to the just demands of the United States, None can have forgotten the earnest efforts made at Washington by Catholic clergymen of high authority, nor the incessant endeavors of the Pope to bring about influential action by other European Powers. Men who cannot conceive of action that has no selfish motive saw that all the colonies of Spain were intensely Catholic, that they contributed enormously to the reverues of the Church and that through contracts and grants from the colonial authorities the Catholic Institutions and clergy received advantages almost incalculable. War with a nation not Catholic and the possible conquest of any of these colonies by such a nation would inevitably affect the material resources of the Church and all its institutions and organizations.

clergy of the United States instantly united in a public declaration to their parishioners, inculcating hearty and unswerving loyalty to the cause of the country. From that hour to this there has never been a shadow of doubt that the Catholics of this country were as zeal-

ble. The certainty that they have rich depos- and gems for the enrichment of the Fatherland. ous and united in support of their Government as the men of any other religious faith. But the extreme trial was not in this country. It came in the Catholic colonies, which were assailed by the American Army and Navy. In Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines the very existence of the Church as a ruling power was necessarily at stake. It is not now recalled that a single Catholic clergyman of high position uttered any instruction or appeal to his people that he has now to regret, save the Archbishop of Manila, whose flerce diatribe against the Nation without God or an altar will be remembered.

But now the Pope instructs that same Archbishop that he should appeal to the American authorities for the protection of his clergy and his people. At the same time the Pope is understood to have exerted all his influence at Madrid to bring about a termination of the war. Nor is this the result of any misunderstanding about the American position. The Catholic clergy at Porto Rico, as soon as the American forces took possession of Ponce, waited upon the American General there in command, and asked what was to be done for the support of their Church. He was obliged to inform them that the Constitution of the United States made it impossible to devote any public funds to the support of any religious body, whereupon one of them answered that he believed it would be better for his Church to depend wholly upon the voluntary contributions of its adherents, as it did in the United States. But in the face of such a revolution in Porto Rico, in Cuba and in the Philippines the head of the Church deliberately instructs its Archbishop at Manila to look to the American authorities for protection. Truly, the end of this nineteenth century has seen no more remarkable test than this, nor any met more worthfly.

"THE DOOM OF THIS PROUD CITY."

The words are those which Byron put upon the lips of Marino Faliero, applied to Venice in her inciplent decay. To-day they come to mind with scathing potency regarding this city of New-York. Only by prompt and energetic action can our supremacy be upheld and the menacing end be averted. But those who should take such action, and who alone can take it. prefer "a little more sleep, a little more slumber," and while they sleep ruin comes near. These are not exaggerated words, nor are they nozel ones. They are well within the bounds of fact, and they are merely a repetition of what has been said before a thousand times, until their momentous purport has become as "tedious as a twice-told tale."

A report of the Bureau of Statistics upon the foreign trade of the United States is at hand. Its most salient feature is the same as that of its predicessors for years past, the decline of expects from the port of New-York. That is not because of any general decline of exports, for there has been none. On the contrary, the bountiful year which closed on June 30, 1898. saw a material increase of exports, amounting to 17.3 per cent for the whole country and 17.61 per cent for the Atlantic ports. In this prosperity New-York did not share. On the contrary, it suffered a loss of more than 1 per cent since 1897 in its proportion of the entire exports, and of more than 5 per cent since 1894. Nor is this because of some temporary condition, some mere fluctuation in trade. It is part of a steady, persistent process. A few years ago New-York had more than half the export trade of the Nation. Now it has little more than one-third. In 1894, even, it had 41.3 per cent. It fell remorselessly to 40.1 per cent in 1896, to 37.2 in 1897 and to 36.1 in 1898. Next year it will scarcely amount to 35 per cent. True, there is, on the other hand, a gain in imports, but this by no means counterbalances the loss in exports, and it is really not an actual gain, but merely a smaller loss than that suffered by Atlantic ports port, both imports and exports, shows a steady and not slow decline in its proportion to that of the whole country. Only a few years ago New-York's foreign trade was nearly two-thirds of the whole foreign trade of the Nation. Now it In 1897 it was only 48 per cent. In 1898 it was only 45.9 per cent. By the end of the century it threatens to be less than 40 per cent.

That is the handwriting on the wall which tells "the doom of this proud city." It is not yet some measure of the advantage which has been lost. But what is being done in that direction? Look at the Eric Canal scandal, the interminable dawdling over the Harlem River and Bronx Kills improvements, the suspended animation of the North River bridge and tunnel schemes, the terminal transfer system which seems to have been designed to obstruct rather than to facilttate commerce, the all but prohibitive elevator charges, the apathy, lethargy, penny wisdom and pound folly that prevail-look at these, and in them read the answer. It is idle to blame the State or the Nation, or to look to them to take the initiative in relief and reform. True, the State has grossly mismanaged the canalsabout as badly as this city has mismanaged its own local terminal arrangements. The Nation has been algeardly in its appropriations for improvement and maintenance of this harbor-as much so, perhaps, as the city has been wanton and criminal in its impairment of the harbor. But if the city did its duty State and Nation could not refrain from doing theirs. Twentyfive centuries or more ago the carter was rebuked by Hercules for clamoring for help instead of putting his own shoulder to the wheel. Has this fin-de siècle city not learned that les-

The Porte disclaims all responsibility for the osses of Americans in the Armenian massacres.

in this part of the country likes him less beause, in the excitement of the moment, he dropped thirty odd years out of his calendar at Santiago and told his men to go in and clean out the infernal Yankees, let him come to New. York and see how a touch of nature makes the whole country kin.

Mr. Croker's preference for a candidate who has been wounded is likely to be gratified before the Democratic bosses get through fighting.

The Klondike region is overrun with destitute adventurers for whom there is no work, and only the scantiest rations of bread. The navigation of the Yukon shows some signs of being closed for the season, in which case the old difficulties of getting in supplies will present themselves anew. Under these conditions, the best counsel to give those intending to journey thither is that which "Punch" offered to the youth intending to marry, "Don't."

We suppose that ex-Senator David Bennett Hill, in the act of denouncing Republican crimes against the people, is one of the most incongruous spectacles ever put on free exhibition.

Mommsen, the aged German historian, seems penetrated with the current German ideas regarding America, and thinks and says that we are a nation of hypocrites. The old gentleman has got it into his head that we made war on Spain because we wanted to annex Cuba and all wrong, as Carlyle was in his earlier views of our Civil War. The latter lived long enough to see and admit his error. Whether the former will do so or not may be doubted. A wrong idea

once rooted in a German head is extremely hard to pull out, and if the head is an old one wellnigh impossible. We shall have to sustain the reproaches of Herr Mommsen, as we do those of the rest of his countrymen, with as much composure as we can. It may be lucky for us that he is too old to write our history.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Judsep B. Palmer, of Texas, is enlisting the Sunday-schools of that State in a plan to buy Captain Philip of the Texas a sword and a Bible Mr. Palmer suggests that in each of the Sunday school: in the State Sunday, August 11, be designated for making the collection to be taken for the purpose of buying the Bible and sword. It is not expected that any child should give over five cents. Mr. Palmer has consented to take charge of the resistance.

The grave of Leopold Mozart, father of the great composer, has been discovered at Salzburg, where had long been forgotten. It appears that the elder Mozart rests in the same grave, in churchyard of St. Sebastian, in which Wolfgang Mozart's widow buried her second husband, the Danish consul, Nissen. She erected a monument to him, but none to her father-in-law. The curlous fact was also brought out by the investigations that in the same grave reats the body of Genovefa von Brenner, mother of Carl Maria von Weber, His father. Franz Anton von Weber, was the uncle of Constanz Weber, whom Mozart, the great composer, married. The Mozarteum has hed ablet affixed to Nissen's monument, mentioning the other occupants of the grave. Mozart's widow buried her second husband, the

"An incident," says "The Philadelphia Record," which occurred on the trip north of the veterans of the Pickett Division last Saturday night Illus trated in a very pretty way the charming character of Mrs. General George E. Pickett, who accomnand to this city. The train left Richmond early in the evening, but it was nearly midnight when i in the evening, but it was nearly midnight when reached Washington, where Mrs. Pickett joined the party. As she boarded the train she noticed that the men did not occupy sleepers, but were in day coaches, so she refused to occupy the section which had been reserved for her in the Pullman sleepingar and sat up with the men until 3:50 a.m., when the train pulled into the Broad-st. station. She did all she could to lighten the burdens of travel during the hot night for the old veterans who had followed her husband into the jaws of death at Gettysburg. Rodin's statue of Balzac, which the French au

aroused a heated controversy, has been taken back by the sculptor, who says he intends to take it to Meudon, a suburb of Paris, and leave it there for several years before he looks at it again. In the mean time he does not want to see it nor be spoken to about t, and is working on a hig composition destined for America; also his big Victor Hugo, and a piece representing Dante's "Fortals of Hell," which is to be exhibited in 1900. Professor Edwin Ray Lankester, Linacre pro-

fessor of comparative anatomy at Oxford, has been appointed director of the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, in succession to Sir William Henry Flower.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Things have changed," says "The Boston Herald," "since Major Shafter, now General Shafter, was captured by General 'Joe' Wheeler's cavalry and sent to Libby Prison. The man who would have prophesied that Wheeler would be serving under Shafter thirty-six years later would have been considered daft."

When a man becomes a hero all the world is stand

ing round,
In waiting for a chance to share his glory.

From shore to shore innumerable voices will resound,

sound.
All eager to add something to the story.
"We used to know him in his youth!"
"We said he was a wonder."
"He was a genius; that's the truth.
You couldn't keep him under."
"He was the catcher on our nine."
"His sharpness bent the weasel's."
"That six-foot oldest boy of mine
From him once caught the measles."

array, From folk of every station and complexion, For there's always an ambition, which no wisdom

From loss always an ambilion, which no wisdom can allay.

To revel in some brilliant man's reflection.

"His family we've visited."

"We were his next-door neighbors!"

"Kind words of hope we've often said

To cheer him at his labors!"

"My father told him he might call
On our folks to assist him!"

And (loudest chorus of them all)

"We are the girls who've kissed him."

—(Washington Star.

This is how the Editor of "The Humboldt (Kan. Herald" recently announced his marriage: "Mr. F. A. McCarthy (that's us) and Miss Nannie Fisher (that's more of us) were united in marriage Wednes iay, July 27, at 10 a. m. The ceremony was followed by a sumptuous repast, which we have only faint recollection of. Some way, events seemed to crowd on each other then. And God has given us the best earthly thing within his gift. The joy in a sweet wife is too great to be described-too sacred to be spoken of."

The Reat of It.—"What do you think about the propriety of a round robin?" asked one officer.
"It's all right," replied the other. "It's in accord with the fitness of things. The case of Cervera furnished the large, cold bottle. And the small, but bird should not be entirely omitted."—(Washington Star.

It is possible that the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, better known as "Adirondack" Murray, may bri a libel suit against the paper which recently as Texas, "This ignorance," says "The Springfield Republican," "would not be expected in Connecticut, seeing that Mr. Murray has been for several years living on his ancestral farm in Guilford, and is now spending much of his time in this city, su pervising the publication of his selected works, of

In one of his campaigns Frederick the Great of Prussia, to prevent his whereabours from being betrayed to the enemy, ordered all lights to be extinguished at a certain hour. The penalty of disobedience was to be death. The King occasionally pussed through the camp at night to ascertain whether his order was strictly attended to.

One night he observed a light in one of the tents, and, entering it, found an officer sitting at a table closing a letter. Asked how he dared thus disregard the King's command, the officer replied that he had been writing a letter to his wife. The King ordered him to open his letter, to take his pen and to add these words. "Refore this letter reaches your hands I shall have been shot for disobeying an order ands I shall have been shot for disobeying an order

hands I shall have of the King."

The sentence was harsh, but the crime was great, risking as it did the lives of thousands. Frederick's orders were ever afterward strictly obeyed.—(Spare

"a General was sent to one of the northern States to investigate the management of a government railroad. He belonged to the set of men who had made themselves obnoxious by their endeavors in the service of reform, and here are some of his experiences: The very first day he found in one of the rooms of a railroad station a strong young man who was doing nothing. Thinking the young fellow had come to see him, he asked: 'Do you wish any-thing, my friend?' 'No, sir; I am employed here.' So: What are your duties? I have to fill the water jugs in the office every day. The General was a little astonished. In the next room he discovered another able-bodied young man smoking a elgarette. 'Are you an employe?" he asked. sir. I am the assistant of the gentleman in the next room.' But that was nothing to what was to come. The General had already been informed that the road employed eighteen engineers, while only eight were working. He ordered that in future these men should at least take turn about. The next day one of these 'engineers,' a beardless youth, came to him and told him that he could not run a locomotive to save his life. 'Then how did ou get on the payroll?" 'Well, you see, General, it's this way: My family are poor, but I wanted to get an appointment as honorary engineer, to make

More Heroes Needed .- "Jaggs has named one of More There's Needed.—Jaggs has named one of his twins."
"What does he call it?"
"Dewey Shafter Hobson Schley."
"Why doesn't he name the other one?"
"He's waiting to hear from Miles."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Bronx Park the other day, when one of them picked a flower. "Don't do that, Mike," exclaimed his companion; "don't you know that this is a bo-tani-cal garden?" pronouncing the "o" in botanical long and emphasizing strongly the third syllable of the word. "Ah, Pat," was the reply, "but it's the

It was in the Army. The boys had a meal of beef that had been corned by a bath in a sait-horse barrel. It was quite a treat. They all thought so until one of the party remarked: "A little mustard wouldn't go bad." "That reminds me," said another. "You just wait a few minutes." A quarter of an hour later he returned, and, producing a screw of paper, he said: "Oh yes; here's that mustard." "Where did you get it?" said the others in chorus. "Up at the surgeon's. The sick call, you remember, sounded as we were talking about the mustard. It occurred to me that a little mustard for my lame back would be just the thing." "But you haven't got any lame back." "But I have got the mustard."—(Philadelphia Press.

STAND BY THE PHILIPPINES. THE SPANISH POWER MUST NOT BE AL

LOWED TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED IN THEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While all true Americans are rejoicing over the unexampled achievements of our Navy and the wonderful enthusiasm and heroism of our Army, and thanking God they live in such an age and can claim kinship to such heroes, our rejoicing and exultation are tinged with shame and anger that any among us are so base and devoid of true American spirit as the eminent professor who a little while ago exhibited his contempt for American worth; the malice and mendacity of numerous writers for the sensational journals, who, in order to get a little additional notoriety for their already notorious and filthy sheets, have not scrupled to charge a brave regiment with cowardice, or to try to tarnish the fair fame of such naval heroes as Sampson and Schley by representing them as scheming to rob each other of their fair share of the hardwon glory of the achievements at Santiago, which were big enough for all who were engaged in the glorious fight.

Neither have they hesitated to try to induce the people to believe that the Army was inefficiently managed by General Shafter, whose triumph under almost inconceivable difficulties has given him a secure place among the notable generals of our times, competent military critics being the judges.

Now come the "little Americans," the most

contemptible of the whole lot of critics and wouldbe guides and instructors of the people. All that a sturdy Americanism has been contending for seems assured, save only the future of the Philippines. I concede this situation is full of difficulties. But the path of duty and of honor is not to be shunned because obstacles are in it. It is the glory of our ancestors that they never reckoned the cost of the faithful performance of duty. As we glory in this inheritance let us not show ourselves unworthy of them by faltering now.

This war was forced upon us. As a Nation loving justice and hating oppression we could not longer tolerate the oppression and butchery of our Cuban neighbors. In prosecuting the war, we found it necessary to crush the power of Spain in the Philippines. This was both a military and a humanitarian necessity. Having done this and led these victims of Spanish misrule and cruelty to trust in us as their deliverers, shall we permit Spain to re-establish her power in those unhappy islands, with all the cruelties and exactions that resumption certainly involves?

It is well known by all who are fairly well informed regarding Spanish rule in the Philippines that the cruelties practised there completely cast in the shade even Butcher Weyler's inhumanities in Cuba. Even the machinery of the accursed Spanish Inquisition was sent there and set up at Manila to torture the insurgents, These "little Americans" are asking like one of old, "Are we our brother's keepers?" I answer, Yes!" Nor can we avoid the responsibility without shame or dishonor.

And I am glad to see you daily appealing so loudly to the Nation's conscience not to permit the abandonment of these people. Nor do I believe your appeal will be unheeded. To the President the voice of the people will be the voice of God. As he is a God-fearing man, he will obey, and we shall be spared the shame of abandoning these defenceless people, who have trusted and aided us. S. L. HUTCHINSON. New-York, Aug. 9, 1898.

PROFESSOR HENRY F. BURTON ACCEPTA

HE WILL BE ACTING PRESIDENT OF ROCHESTS UNIVERSITT.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 9 (Special).-Professor Henry F. Burton, of the Department of Latin, has accepted the acting presidency of the University of Roches ter, to which he was appointed by the trustees at their annual meeting last June. Professor Burton is travelling in Europe, and his acceptance was by

To assist Professor Burton in his own department. which with the new duties of the presidency, would be too great a labor for him to undertake alone, the trustees have secured the services of Charles Hoeing, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University.

ould be presented as a candidate for the presdency of the University. As a matter of fact be The trustees, however, decided to put the election of a president over for another year, and

the interregnum. graduate of Johns Hopkins University, where for the last year he has held the senior fellowship, & distinguished honor. Dr. Hoeing received his degree of doctor of philosophy from the same institution

Hopkins. Dr. Hoeing has also been in Rome, studying at the Archæological School. The Finance Committee of the Trustees has trans ferred the financial agency of the University from the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New-York to the Security Trust Company, of this city. change was made because the majority of the University's securities are held in and about Roch-

fessor Warren, of the Latin department of Johns

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL

From The Portland Oregonian.

Order must be established and maintained in the islands. The duty devolves on the United States. Spain cannot perform it; nor could we permit her to crush the insurgent forces, our allies, if she could. Still less could we assist her to crush them. ONCE GAINED, THEY WILL NOT BE SUR-RENDERED.

If we gain the Philippines by battle, we will never surrender or relinquish them by barter of any kind. RESPONSIBILITY FOR AGUINALDO.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

From The Atlanta Constitution. From The Atlanta Constitution.

It is not a question of putting up or pulling down the fing. It is a question, first, or responsibility—that is to say, of humanity—and, second, of trade relations. The question of responsibility is not at all settled by saying that Aguinaldo is a haif-breed, or that he is a rascal. If he is a rascal he is a very accomplished one, and he has succeeded, under the auspices of Admiral Dewey, in kinding quite a fiame of insurrection against the Spaniards. Now the United States is responsible for Aguinalde.

NEITHER NATIVE MISRULE OR SPANISH OPPRESSION.

Public opinion will not consent to the substitu-tion of the evil of native misrule for that of Span-ish oppression. A stable government must be guar-anteed, under which law and order and safety to person and property will be assured. It is difficult to see how we can withdraw, even though we may find the task of straightening out the complications that Dewey's victory has thrust upon us far from congenial.

AGUINALDO THE DIFFICULTY. If Aguinaldo were eliminated, the natives would be easy to deal with. The natives have no plans, no policy, no cause. They have only Aguinaldo, of rather Aguinaldo has them. He has also a price. It was probably the discovery that Dewey would not do business with him at any price that started this venal revolutionist to hobnobbing with the Germans and mystifying the Americans. From The St. Louis Republic.

KEEP THEM ALL!

From The Chicago Tribune. The only way to deal with Aguinaido is to announce our determination to keep and govern all the Philippine Islands, and then to carry out that determination on the same unswerving lines as those inaugurated by Dewey three months ago.

THE LOGIC OF THE SITUATION.

We should not seek the acquisition of foreign territory simply for the sake of acquiring it, but having annexed the Sandwich Islands, and captured a foothold in the Ladrones and at Manila, it conceded that we must have American provinces either large or small, in both the Ladrones and the Philippines, to give us a succession of ports and coaling stations between San Francisco China. The question of territorial expansion therefore, not one of policy but simply one of the policy is already established by the quisition of Porto Rice and Hawaii.